

Singapore Dec. 7th 1839.

My dear parents, brothers, sisters,
& other relatives; I find by experi-
ence that I cannot expect to convey
to you any satisfactory idea of
the circumstances in which we
are placed, the people among
whom we reside, their manners
customs &c. &c. by writing letters
as opportunities ^{offer} for sending
them. The time is not usually
long after hearing of an oppor-
tunity before it is passed. What
letters are written must be writ-
ten in a hurry, & in such cir-
cumstances many things which
would be the most interesting
to you, escape our notice. But
if I write from day to day what
comes under my observation
I shall do that which will be
more satisfactory to you & less

laborious to me. For it is really a great task to write six, eight or ten letters in four or five days besides attending to our regular studies. I shall expect this journal, as long as I think best to continue it, to take the place of letters to a great extent in the circle of my relatives, & therefore must feel hard if they do not receive letters from me. Still, I intend to write to individuals as I may find time, & strength.

In the first place I will say a few words in regard to things which are common to this country & to the U. States. There seems to be a kind of general impression with some people that when you leave your native land, & especially if you go far away across the great waters, that you find

yourself in altogether a new world
- that you see, eat, feel, hear,
taste ~~nothing~~ to which you have
formerly been accustomed.

To remove such an impression
let me say that people live here
by eating & breathing. They have the
sky over their heads & the earth un-
der their feet. The sun, moon &
stars rise & set here over in every
24 hours as in America. The col-
or ^{of the sky} is the same here as in Ameri-
ca. We have here mountains, hills
& valleys which, for all the world,
look like those in Vermont. Trees
grow & water runs here as well
as with you.

But to be a little more par-
ticular: we have here horses,
cows, goats, hogs, dogs, cats,
geese, ducks, turkeys, hens, grass-
hoppers, crickets, ants in abundance,
& not a few muskies. All the
animals above mentioned are com-
mon here - seen every day.

In the vegetable kingdom, few American productions are found. The ground is clothed with grass, but it is not Vermont grass. You see trees in abundance & in great variety, but not one that is seen in N. We have vegetables & fruits in great plenty but they are all new, except those that are imported, or nearly all. Cucumbers are raised here. They are bushed like peas. There is also a kind of pumpkin. The Irish potato of a poor quality is found in the market, but it is brought from Hindostan or China. But the place of the Irish potato is very well supplied by sweet potatoes & yams. — The horses found here are what you call the Indian poney, like those you see in caravans of animals exhibited in the U.S. only they are not often as small. The cows look like your cows in every respect except there is a hump on ^{the shoulders.}

The geese are larger, have longer⁵
necks, are all white (I think) and
the gander has something on the
head not wholly unlike the comb
of a rooster & at the same time
not much like it. The ducks
are larger than those of America.
[By the way, day before yesterday,
being thanksgiving day in New
England as near as we can ^{be}
calculate, Mrs. Ballestier, the
wife of the American consul here,
sent us a roasted duck with
an invitation to come & take
tea with her. We all went. Nearly
all the Americans in Singapore
were present. There were twenty sev-
en of them, all missionaries except
one, the captain of the ship in
which Dr. Tracy goes to the U.S.
There were ^{present} two English missionaries
& the superintendent of the Eng-
lish Seminary here. We sang "Amer-
ica" & some other pieces. Eighteen

of this number have been or
are expecting to be missionaries
to Siam, viz, our company 12,
Dr. Tracy & wife about to sail
for the U.S., Mr. Some of the
Bapt. mission here on business
& some expecting to proceed
to the U.S., Mrs. Reed of the
same mission here for the
health of her child, & Mr. God-
dard & wife expecting to join
the Bapt. mission in that coun-
try. All the rest, except Mr. Minor
from Ceylon, are stationed
here.

Mon. Dec. 9. 1839. There is one very great
convenience we have here that we do not
have in American cities, viz, being able
to do almost all your trading at your
own house. The practice is almost u-
niversal here among Europeans & Amer-
icans, of buying of native pedlars, usu-
ally Hindoos. Since we have been here
there have been one, or more of these ped-
lars at our house nearly every day. If they

have not what you want, tell them what you wish to get & if it is to be obtained in the place they will bring it to you in a day or two. Shoe makers also, & tailors & cabinet makers (especially the latter) call frequently to see if you have any work for them to do.

Mr. Louis called just as I finished the book to give me some information he has just received from Siam. Mr. Lavenport one of the Bap missionaries writes him that a short time after Mr. Louis left a man came to his house saying he was one of the prince's men & had been sent to request Mr. L. to go to the palace stating that there were several English people there, intimating that his services were needed to transact some business there. The man told him furthermore that he was requested to go by land. This aroused Mr. L's suspicions that all was not right. He told the man he would go in his own boat. This the man strongly objected to which made Mr. L. the more determined to go that way. Soon a man happened along who, they knew belonged at the palace & from him it was ascertained that the man was a deceiver.

He apprehended the man & while they were taking him to the prince he confessed that he was one of 40 men who had come down the river with a view to plundering his house. If Mr. L. had gone with him by land they would probably have killed or disabled him & then gone to his house & plundered it.

Thus we see that missionaries sometimes have occasion to feel their dependence on their Master for protection.

Evening. I will add to my list of American objects which are found here, rabbits, doves, & swallows. The swallows seem to be our common barn swallow. The doves are exceedingly numerous.

Whenever you go into the streets you must see carrying burdens of some kind on the head. The Chinese seldom if ever carry in that way; but the Hindoos do it almost invariably. Let the article be small or large, if not too large to be carried it is placed upon the head. I have seen them with a plate of butter on the head, and with a large earthen or stone jar of water. It is surprising how they can balance burdens so exactly on the head.

Dec. 11. 1839. Ship Insurance - (9.
Singapore harbor - just come a-
board with the expectation of get-
ting under way before morning.
It is, I believe, just seven weeks
since the Arno came into the
harbor. Two families, (viz) my
self & wife, Mr. Hencoway & wife,
& Miss Pierce go - the remainder
wait for another opportunity.
Our accommodations are better
than on board the Arno as to
room. I presume that by to-
morrow I shall be so discom-
forted as to feel little disposi-
tion to write. It is now about
half past 7 in the evening - it has
just stopped raining - has rained
in essentially all day - some thing
very strange indeed in Singapore
although there has been ^{much} more
than three fourths of the days
since we arrived here. But the
rain almost always comes in what

you would call May showers. One or two showers fall in a day & are immediately succeeded by fine, pleasant weather. I am told that there is more or less rain, more than two thirds of the days of the year.

I suppose that you are all now crowding around the stove to keep from freezing. But think of us. There have not been, I presume, more than three or four nights since we have been in Singapore when we could bear any thing more than a shut over us, or at most two shaks, & we sleep with open windows too. And this is the cool season too.

We have taken tea since coming on board - the Mate, Mr. Puer, presided at the table & appeared to be a very agreeable man. Mr. Jones who came from Siam in this vessel

says that he is quite sincerely dis-
posed. I believe he is a member
of the church of England.

One thing which we find our
board gives us much satisfaction,
that is, a good milk goat - so
that we have the prospect of taking
on tea & coffee with milk. We
find also two kittens & a monkey
or rather baboon, which we ex-
pect will be fellow passengers.

I have just told Mr. Brown
& Miss Stier, who are in the room
with me, that I thought I would
write in my journal that I have
a footstool worth five hundred
and fifty dollars. The meaning
of it is, that I am sitting with
my feet on a basket which has
that amount of silver in it, so
which is the price we pay for our
passage. It is rather a large
price, but we could go no cheap-
er, & I felt that we ought to go by the
present opportunity.

It is now nearly finished & our
furniture has not yet come. I
found - there was great diffi-
culty in getting carries to work
in carrying our boys to the boat
which was to take them off to
the ship. They complained of the
ruin, but I apprehend that they
saw we were in a hurry to be
off & thought if they worked
rather easily we should offer
a larger price. It is very likely
that they will not be off till mid-
night, if before morning. This
is one of the vexatious things we
have to encounter in a heathen coun-
try. The more anxious you are to
have your work done quickly, the
slower the men will do it that
they may weary out of you a
little more money than you had
agreed to give. The only way to get
any thing at all reasonably ^{done} is
entirely independent - to be able
to dispense with whatever you want
done, at least for a time.

Thursday, Dec. 12. 5 o'clock P.M. - still
in the harbor - have had ample time to get
all our things arranged & ready for de-
parture of our things came off till this mor-
ning. We were furnished with mattresses
by the Capt. so that we spent the night
quite comfortably. The ship is detained
by some difficulty in getting the money
necessary for purchasing a cargo. It
seems as though there was a providen-
tial interposition in our behalf. Had
the Capt. been able to get off last night
at the time appointed we should have
been in very unpleasant & perplexing
circumstances. We should have been
under the necessity of doing one of three
things - go back to Singapore & let the
ship go without us, or go on & leave
all our clothing &c. except what we had
on behind us, or detain the ship which
might have cost us fifty dollars, be-
sides putting the officers out of humor.
But as it is, we are under no such
necessity. All our things are on board &
in order.

Frid. 13th - At anchor about 40 miles
from Singapore - have thus far got
along better than Capt. Jackson had
expected. We are now at the Eastern
entrance of the straits of Singapore -
wind at present against us. Anna
has been very sick nearly all day, & I

have been on my back most of the time & have had several seasons of vomiting. The best remedy I find is to lie flat on the back.

English vessels furnish a much greater variety for the table than American vessels. As soon as it is fairly light in the morning a cup of coffee is brought to us in our rooms. At half past 8 we breakfast, at 12 take tiffin, or luncheon, at 3 P.M. dine, & at 7 take tea. This is the general practice throughout the East Indies.

Sat. 14th. Morning. Still at anchor - wind blowing strongly outside the straits. The Capt. seems to be a very careful man - not disposed to run risks. The first two or three meals after coming aboard brandy & wine were placed on the table. All of us refused were bid from the out set & the officers have ceased to urge us. The Capt. & Mate both drink wine & strong beer, & the Capt. drinks a glass or two of brandy daily. The temperance reformation has evidently not taken such hold of the English as it has of the Americans.

There are some more noticed I wish to make of Singapore. These I must ^{write} in the order in which they occur to my mind. And here I will say, one for all, that in this journal I do not intend to consult order at all, but shall write just as I happen to think of any thing to write.

There is a small species of lizard to be seen, often in great numbers, in the houses of Singapore & I suppose also in all these countries. They are of a dark red color & about the size of the red crocodiles you sometimes find in the road after a shower in summer. They crawl about the ceiling & live upon spiders & other insects. At first we did not much like the looks of them, but soon became reconciled to their presence, as they are perfectly harmless and of great benefit in keeping the house clear of spiders, ants, &c, by which we should be over run were it not for them. They are very timorous, seldom coming down low enough to be reached by the hand. In some rooms you will see a dozen or more. We had three or four in ours.

We had ants in great abundance. All kinds of eatables that are kept from day to day are put into a movable cupboard which has short legs. Each of these is set into a bowl of water, & thus the ants are completely fenced out.

The dampness of the atmosphere is such in Singapore, that shoes, boots, leather trunks &c. in a short time become covered with mould. We made it our practice while in S. to wipe all our books every week.

Mr. Ballastier, the U.S. consul in Singapore, has a sugar plantation about two miles out of the town. The poorest kind of molasses, such as will not sell for molasses, he makes up into rum. When will our rulers employ their influence for the salvation of their fellowmen & not for their destruction? In many respects, however, Mr. B. is a valuable man. His family has been in S. about six years - came out in the Arno, about the first voyage she made. He is engaged in mercantile business.

40'

50'

8. 104 L.

10'

North.

W. A. L.

at

Y.

P. E.

N. S.

U. S.

Old Strait of Singapore

Bukit Timah

Pulo Ubin

P. Tekong

East

Malacca Hill

S. A. G. A. P. R. E. of S. L. A. V. S.

Flag Staff
Singapore

P. Raffles

Strait

S. N. Y. a. P. C. R. E.

South.

Ship for a long
time.

(17)

In the preceding page I have given you a rough map of the island of Singapore & the vicinity. The house we occupied is in the block of buildings which borders on Singapore river & lies next to the hill on which is the flag staff. The governor's house is on that hill.

Peak it Sima is the highest hill on the island. There is a good road all the way to it, & indeed to the top of it. We were intending to take a ride out to it, but were told that it would not be safe on account of the tigers.

The island, except in the vicinity of the town, is mostly covered with jungle. There are however cleared spots scattered over it occupied by Chinese farmers who do much towards supplying the market of Singapore. These farms or plantations afford a fine refuge for criminals fleeing from justice, as the officers of government seldom pursue them into the jungle.

Every morning about break of day we used to hear the clanking of the

of the chains of about a hundred con-
victs as they were driven to their
daily tasks. These convicts are not na-
tives of Singapore, but are criminals
who are brought here from the other
British possessions in the East Indies
as to a place of banishment. Their
usual employment, I believe, is
making roads. They commonly get
through their tasks about two or three
o'clock P.M. when they are marched
back to their place of confinement,
which is a yard containing several
cells surrounded by a high wall.
Each convict has his crime brand-
ed in his forehead. As I was
viewing them in their yard one
day I noticed Murder branded
in the forehead of one man.
They are most of all of them Hin-
doos. Five or six years since
the population of the whole island
was 30,000 of which the town
contained 26,000. The popula-
tion is supposed now to be about
36,000. A great variety of people are
found here, but the population
consists mainly of Malays, Chi-
nese, & Hindoos. These three classes
constitute altogether the majority.
There are less than 200 English at-
though they govern the island.

There are perhaps twice as many Portuguese. Thus, as far as I have had opportunity of noticing, our house servants. Our cook in S. was a Portuguese & the Steward of the ship in which we are now sailing is one. Their features are much like the English but the complexion is a dark mullatto. There are a few Americans & a few Siamese in Singapore.

The Malays are very much indeed like our American Indians in appearance. They engage but little in business having rather a desire for hunting, fishing &c. like the Indians.

The Hindoos are engaged, for the most part in the lighter kind of business. They have quite a slender, lady like form. A very large portion of them are engaged in trade. Very many are house servants to the English. All the doories, or wash men, are Hindoos.

Nearly all who drive the palanquins of Singapore are Hindoos.

But altogether the most important class are the Chinese. These are emphatically the business men. None except the English are engaged so extensively in mercantile business. Many of the Hindoos are merchants but it seems to be on a small scale. Many of the Chinese also, do small business, and many are wealthy & trade on a large scale. Then the mechanics &c. are all Chinese. Perhaps some brief notice of a few different classes may not be uninteresting.

I will first speak of those who work in wood. Of these, some are engaged constantly in sawing out boards. All boards are made in that way, and can be obtained as cheap in Singapore as in the U.S. The cabinet makers use but few & very simple tools & yet do their work very well. Their planes are substantially the same as those used in the U.S. but not so perfect. Their turning lathe is of very simple construction. The contrivance for holding the timber to be turned is of substance like that of the

lathe in the U.S. Their instruments
for turning are also nearly like
ours, but there is no wheel
about the lathe. Over the head
of the turner is a stout springy
pole. ² ~~directly~~ ^{to} over the piece to be turned
To the end of this pole, a
strong cord is attached which
is passed twice around the timber
to be turned, & then brought down
& made fast to another pole which
is worked by the foot. Thus pre-
pared, you see that the piece
on which a man is working
will move half the time one way
& half the time the other way. And
yet the work is done very nat-
urally.

Blacksmiths do their work
very much as those in the U.S.
You will often however see three
men striking on the same piece
of iron & as they are naked ex-
cept about the middle one would
suppose they would be of tem-
perance then selves. Their bellows
is a tube six or eight feet long by-
ing horizontal just back of the
fire & is worked by pushing & drawing
a piston on the principle of the pump.

Chinese tailors do their work very well so far as sewing is concerned, but are deficient in cutting. They always do best when they can have a pattern. Shorn skins are pretty good, or rather, it should have said, tolerable. I have purchased two pairs of shoes for 75 cts each.

The Chinese boatmen row their boats by pushing the oars in stead of pulling them. You always find in Singapore streets a number of Chinese travelling cooks. They carry about with them in a couple of large baskets slung across the shoulder by means of a pole, all their cooking apparatus - furnace, fuel, food & dishes. They walk along the streets till some one calls for a meal, when they halt, & in a few minutes it is ready.

The Chinese shave their heads except a portion around the crown a little larger than a persons hand. The hair on that part is never cut, but is braided down & tipped with silk. This tail com mostly reaches down behind nearly or quite to the knees.

When at work they do it up, but at other times it hangs loose. I believe they usually shave their heads once in two weeks. They look very neat when newly shaved. - The Chinese are a very large stoutly built race of people. Their color is a light copper bordering on yellow. Their hair is invariably black. There are only two Chinese women in Singapore & these I suppose were smuggled out of China as it is against the laws of the empire for a woman to leave it. The Chinese of Singapore have usually Malay wives. They are a very industrious, money making people. I am told that nearly all intend at some future time to return to China as they look upon that country as their home & their stay away from it as a kind of banishment. Their object in coming away is to get money with which to obtain a permanent settlement in China.

Wed. Dec. 18th Six days from Singa-²⁵
pore & about 280 miles to the N.E.
of it in the China Sea. We are
obliged to take quite a round about
course. because we must sail
against the N.E. monsoon. The
wind does not blow steadily
from the N.E. but varies from
North to East. Bangkok from
Singapore by the nearest route
is about eight hundred miles.
But we shall probably sail more
than three times that distance.
None but vessels built after Euro-
pean models pretend to sail a-
gainst the monsoons.

For two or three days after we got
under way I had a pretty severe
run of sea sickness, but have
now nearly become free from it.
A. has not been to the table since
we sailed. Her sickness has been
very severe & will probably contin-
ue to be so till we get into the
Gulf when we expect to have
sea on the sailing. Thus far the sea
has been quite rough.

The vessel we sail in is owned by a rich Hindoo in Bombay. The Capt. & mate are Englishmen. The crew are Hindoos. Hindoosailors are commonly called Lascars. They are excellent sailors - always ready & quick to do what they are told to do. They receive about \$4.50 per month. The officers have to give their orders in the Hindoo language.

This vessel goes to Siam for a cargo of sugar. The Capt. tells me that the price of good sugar in Siam when bought by the large quantity, varies from three & a half cents to four cents per pound.

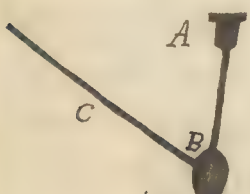
Friday 20th The sailors are having a fine time. About half an hour ago it began to rain very hard & has rained constantly since. The sailors very soon stripped themselves of most of their clothes to wash them. The water stands two or three inches deep on one side of the deck. They lay their clothes down

& knead them as bakers knead dough, or pound them with their fists. Some tread them with their feet. They not only improve such opportunities to wash their clothes but to wash their bodies also. There is a little boy dipping water from the deck with a tin dish & pouring it on his head & body. The natives in Singa pore bathe themselves very frequently in this manner.

There is a China man on board who is a clerk of one of the principal Chinese merchants in Bang Kok. The Capt. says he has on board about \$35000. worth of goods belonging to him.

The sailors have turned out their gulls & tin or twelve ducks to play in the water on deck. They are enjoying the liberty very much, flapping their wings, & trimming their feathers. The man who has the business

of purchasing & taking care of the cargo is called the Naucodak, which is the same as our English super cargo. He is a Mahometan. He spends much of his time in smoking.



Here is the form of his pipe. A is the bowl of the pipe which holds the material which is smoked. This is a composition of tobacco, sugar & perhaps some other substances. B is a hollow earthen ball about the size & shape of a large goose egg & contains water. C is the stem. All the smoke, you see is drawn through water. The stem is about the size of a man's little finger & about 18 inches in length. When he smokes he sits & puts the ball containing the water on the floor or what ever he sits upon. He has a servant who fills his pipe for him, brings it to him & carries it away when he has done smoking.

Sat. 21st

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This morning, at breakfast, the question was started, How many nations or races of people are represented on board our vessel? The result was that we have on board persons of ten different nations, (viz) English, Americans, Spanish, Portuguese, Hindoos, Africans, Malays, Javanese, Siamese & Chinese. There fifty seven in all. Of the Spanish, Malay, Javanese, Siamese & Chinese, there is one each. The Malay is the woman who went to America with Mr. Lousie children & who came with us from Boston to Singapore. We have hired her to go & live with us in Siam. She is a little over forty years old, very attentive & faithful. She speaks Malay, Portuguese, Bengalee, ^{English} & a little of several other languages. She is a Roman Catholic by profession, but seems very little troubled by their superstitions. She attends regularly our morning & evening prayers.

She says her name is Isabella Robinson, that probably being the name with which she was baptised; but we call her Aiah, (pronounced precisely as we pronounce the latter part of Isaiah.) The word Aiah means nurse, & this is her employment, although, contrary to the common customs of this part of the world, she will do any thing we wish her to do. She sews very well, though rather slowly.

The Siamese is a young man I should suppose 18 or 20 yrs of age who came from Bangkok to Singapore with Mr. Robbins. When Mr. Robbins left for America he requested us to take him back to Siam with us. I can talk a little with him in Siam. I have him come into our room every morning at prayers when I instruct him in the Christian religion, by means of the Malay woman, as he understands

Malay. I just told her & then she
tells it to him. He seems quite as-
tentive. I have just finished
explaining to him the attributes
of God, such as his omnipres-
ence, omniscience &c.

Sab. eve. Dec. 22nd Today we had
social worship twice in my cabin.
The Capt. & Mate attended in the morn-
ing service & both knelt during
prayer, though, so far as I am
able to see, neither of them gives
any evidence of a change of heart.
Indeed the Capt. makes no pro-
tensions to being a Christian. The
practice of kneeling at prayer I no-
ticed while at the West was much
more general among the impeni-
tent than in the N. England states.
After dark I went on deck & had
a long conversation with the Capt.
on religion. He is sensible of the
importance of giving his attention
to it, but says the temptations of
a seafaring life are too strong

for him. He has a mother in England who, I should think, from his representations, is a praying woman. I much fear that he will lose his soul. He habitually drinks beer, wine & brandy, though he has not been intoxicated since we have been on board. He and the mate are really very polite & kind to us. They supply us with every thing we need which it is in their power to give us. We, of course, feel interested in them.

Monday 23rd Lat. $6^{\circ}45'$ North.

This is the seventh day since leaving Singapore harbor. During the last 24 hours we have sailed 100 miles on our course, & during the 24 hours immediately preceding 75 miles. We are now sailing at the rate of seven miles an hour. We expected to be at least 25 days, & most probably 30, on the passage. But the prospect now is that we shall be less than twenty, which will be unusually quick for this season.

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I am sure you would get quite
out of patience with an English
dinner. You may take our din-
ner to day as a fair specimen.
First we had chicken soup. Then
the soup plates being removed,
the principal dish came on which
was roasted duck, with pota-
toes, yams & other things suitable
thereunto. Then, the plates being
changed, we had rice & curry.
Then came on a pudding made
of sweet potatoes. & lastly, bread
& cheese. For each of these courses
we had a fresh set of plates,
knives & forks. Then it is the cus-
tom to sit at the table talking till
the table is cleared & as much
longer as you choose. I suppose
we are usually at the dinner table
from three quarters of an hour to
an hour.

If you could once take a look
at the variety of eatables we have,
you would never entertain any
fear of our dying of starvation.

at least as long as we are on board an English ship. I will give you a list of the articles of food which I recollect to have seen on the table.

Salt beef, salt pork, ham, chicken, duck, goose & fish. Three or four kinds of sea bread & cakes, rice in the form of common boiled rice, rice puddings & rice cakes; pumpkin puddings & pumpkin cakes; Irish potatoes, (very fine) sweet potatoes, yams, cucumbers, plantains & pine apples. We have every day on the table good butter & cheese, strawberry jam, & what are called mixed pickles, which are very small cucumbers, onions, beans, & some other things put up in glass jars with highly spiced vinegar. This comes from England as also the strawberry jam & many other articles of food. Once or twice we have had pickled salmon brought from England very fine. There is scarcely any thing

vegetable which England affords
which is not to be obtained in
Singapore, at an extravagant price
of course. Even turnips & carrots
already boiled & put up in jars
in England are to be obtained
there.

Nov. 24th Lat. $9^{\circ} 15'$ North - in the Gulf
of Siam. - sailed 182 miles the last
24 hours - wind remarkably fair -
the prospect now is that we shall
reach the mouth of the river in two
days more. Should we do so I presume
it will be the shortest passage ever made
against the Monsoon - only 14 days.
This morning the captain remarked that
he should like to take missionaries
with him wherever he went if they would
always bring as fair a wind. This puts
one in mind of those who followed
Christ because of the loaves & fishes.
Many a man now-a-days would
be a most devoted follower of Christ
in the eye of the world, could he but
be sure of living well his piece by
it. The captain is exceedingly kind;

O that the manifested as much
respect for our Master as he
does for us.

A conversation I yesterday had
with Mr. Preen, the mate, helped
me to form some opinion of the
character of Dr. Bradley as a mis-
sionary. "Dr. Bradley" said he,
"is for all the world just such
a man as a brother of mine -
a regular blue light." "Ah," said
I, "what do you mean by a blue
light?" "I mean," said he, "one who
is so zealous in religion as to
be talking about it with every one
he sees." He remarked that his
brother had almost turned preacher.
He would preach to the sailors
& preach to his captain's crew. He
remarked that some of his other
brothers would hardly visit him
because, as they said, when they
wished to be talking about home,
he would have the bible & talk
about religion. O. when will the
time come when all christians shall
be so full of the spirit as to find it easier
to talk of religion than of the world?

Wed. Dec. 25th - Christmas - have sailed 37
one hundred miles the last 24 hours
but during most of the day since 9 or
10 o'clock we have been nearly be-
calmed. I think we shall hardly
reach the bar at the mouth of the
river tomorrow. We do not expect
to go up to Bangkok in this ship,
as at this season of the year the
captain says it would take
several days to do it. He expects
to anchor yest outside a sand
bar which lies before the mouth
of the river & about seven miles
from it, & then send up to Bang-
kok for a large boat to take
us up.

Saw several porpoises playing
around the ship & among them
a sword fish frequently leaping
entirely out of the water.

Thursday 26th Lat. $11^{\circ} 13'$ Long. $102^{\circ} 36'$
Have sailed but about 40 miles. The weather
has been very squally & the wind
variable whenever there was any of it.

There is a prospect now of better sailing for the next 24 hours. This is the fourth day from Singapore. About 200 miles to the mouth of the river. Ever since we entered the gulf A. has been able to take most of her meals at the table, owing to the smoothness of the water.

The two little kids we have on board often remind us of home by their cries which are almost precisely those of lambs. A good goat costs in Singapore about fifteen dollars & the Capt. tells me that they cost about the same in Bangkok. He offers to bring us one from Bombay when he comes next year, if we wish. There they cost only fifteen rupees, which is a little less than seven dollars. He would doubtless be willing to bring one for its milk on the way. This milk is considered much better than that of the cow.

Frid. 27th Lat. $11^{\circ}53'$ - Long. $101^{\circ}45'$ -
have made about 60 miles - considerable of the night nearly obscured -

about 10 o'clock A.M. a fine breeze sprung up from the southward which till now (about sundown) had brought us forward at the rate of about 6 miles an hour.

I took an observation today with a quadrant & calculated the latitude for the first time. & made it precisely the same as the Capt. & mate. It is a very simple matter indeed.

This afternoon we have seen I presume a dozen water snakes not larger usually than the common striped snake of the U.S. & of a brownish color. - A Chinese junk is in sight, bound, as we suppose, to Bangkok.

You notice I put a g in the word which has formerly been spelled Bangkok. The natives always spell & pronounce it with the g. & so also do all the missionaries now. - The natives do not call this country Siam but Ti. They usually join moong (country) with it. Moong-ti is Siam country & cone ti a Siam

man, "cone" meaning man.

Saturday morning 28th Within 20 miles of the anchorage. The gulf is so narrow here that the land can be seen on both sides. The shore on both sides seems to be, for the most part, mountainous. The wind is directly from the south & we expect to be lying at anchor in a few hours. As soon as we come to anchor the Nacodah will start with a boat for Bangkok. One of us could go with him if we choose but we prefer spending a quiet Sabbath on board the ship. It may be three or four days before we shall get up to B. We shall send letters by the Nacodah to the missionaries there that they may have time to prepare a place where to lay our heads.

Two or three days since while in conversation with the Captain, he said, "Coxwell, do you mean to say that you have no expectation of ever returning to your

native land?" I remarked I 41.
had no expectation at all of ever
doing so. "Will then?" he replied, "I
believe you are a sincere Christian."
This goes to illustrate the importance
of missionaries going out for life.
There are many men of the world
who come out to the E. Indies to
spend a few years, make a for-
tune & then return home & enjoy it.
And when a missionary comes out,
as do many of the English missionaries,
for a limited period with the expect-
ation of their returning, they attribute
it to similar motives. But when a
man goes to spend his life among
the heathen they cannot understand
it. And how else are we to con-
vince the heathen of our sincer-
ity & our desire for their good?
A missionary may ^{perhaps} do more towards
this by his death than by his
whole life besides.

Six o'clock, evening. We came to
anchor at 5 o'clock, about 7 miles
from the mouth of the river.

The Macodah has just now started in a boat for Bangkok. There is another ship lying at anchor about half a mile off from us - a Bombay ship. The Capt. says she has a very fine boat with sixteen oars which he thinks he can get for us to go up in, & if so, we shall not be obliged to wait here till our canoe from Bangkok for us.

It is just 25 weeks or 175 days today since we left the wharfe in Boston, 47 days of which were spent in Singapore. Tomorrow, being the Sabbath, we shall spend on board the ship & I hope we shall be disposed to keep it in a manner becoming those who have so much occasion to render thanksgiving & praise to the Lord of the Sabbath for his unnumbered mercies shown us.

Sabbath eve. Dec. 29th I have had
a very comfortable day. Yet,
however strange it may seem
^{to those} who know not the source of
the Christian's enjoyment, I can
say here on board a ship, sur-
rounded by those who either know
not, or, if they know him, despise
my Master! Sixteen thousand
miles from the land of my
birth, in full sight of a land
among the millions of whose in-
habitants probably not twenty are
Christians, here in such circum-
stances I can say I rejoice. I
am glad I have left my father's
house, my large circle of rela-
tives whom I need not say I
love, my country & all its priv-
ileges. I am glad that I am here
& that there is some prospect
of being permitted to spend the
remainder of my days in speak-
ing of Jesus to those who know him
not. I know there are trials of various

kinds before me. There is a resi-
dence in one of the most despot-
ic governments on earth where
we shall constantly be witness-
ing scenes of oppression without
the liberty of saying aught against
them. We shall be gradually
wasting away under the enervat-
ing influence of a tropical climate.
We shall live among a people
scarcely one of whom we can
place the least confidence in
whose word can be believed
only when it is for their inter-
est to tell the truth. But "now
of these things move me." I ven-
ily believe that I came here by
the direction of my Master whom
I serve. And I believe it will
be seen in another world
if not in this, that it was not
for nothing that he has sent
me here. The event I leave with
him trusting that I have a thank-
ful heart that he keeps me
from any anxious solicitude con-
cerning it.

Mouth of the river Meinam & the adjacent jungle as it appears from

the place where our ship anchored, the mouth of the river bearing a little West of North about six miles.

This is a view of the land lying to

the East & S.E. from the ship highest about 35 miles distant. There are two or three islands lying much nearer.

A town called Bamplaso is situated among or near the mountains where Mr. Robinson spent five months not long since on account of health.

You will say perhaps that the first sketch has not much of the appearance -

ance of the mouth of a river. You will say I have made land entirely across the river. And so there is as it appears from the ship at such a distance. The river at its mouth is about three miles wide as the Capt. says. It is in the middle of the sketch. The land which appears lower than the rest is not in fact lower, but is farther off. Going up the river, before you reach that, you turn to the right around a point of land which is not distinctly discernable from the ship, & then you soon reach Packnam a large town situated about six miles from the entrance of the river.

I have seen, I suppose, not fewer than twenty five small sail boats this morning, (Monday) near the mouth of the river. I suppose they belong to fishers. I have also seen a number of whales

spouting from a half to a mile
& a half distant from us. We saw
several yesterday, one of which
came within ten rods of us &
afforded us the best view we had
ever had of one. Whales are very
numerous in the Gulf. I suppose
it is owing to the multitude of
small fish here upon which
they live.

The sailors are busy today ^{some} in
throwing overboard stone & sand
which we brought as ballast, &
others in painting the ship. We are
waiting for a boat to come & take
us up to Bang Kok. We may
have to wait two or three days.

Tues. Dec. 31st For several days
past we have scarcely taken a meal
without in some way or other the
subject of temperance being in-
troduced, & almost always too
by the officers. The Capt. evidently
feels ashamed to be seen drinking

his beer, wine, & brandy while
we take only cold water; & so
talks to prop himself up. The
mate sums pretty well con-
vinced of the soundness of
the principles of our temperance
societies & almost persuaded to
act according to. This morning
at the breakfast table he and
the Capt. referred to some pas-
sages of scripture which seemed
to them to speak favorably of wine.
I related the story of the Rechab-
ites. They would not believe there
was any thing like it in the bible.
So, after leaving the table, I turned
to the 35th ch. of Jeremiah & read
it to them. They were surprised.
And just as I read the last verse
where God promises that the
family of the Rechabites should
never become extinct because
of their adherence to the injunc-
tion of their father - Mr. Patten
the mate exclaimed "I'm con-
vinced - I'll break off wine, but
I don't know about beer."

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Last evening we fell into conversation about the government of the U.S. during which the Capt. expressed it as his decided opinion that our govt. could not stand fifty years longer. The mate did not feel so sure, though he evidently sided with the Capt. I referred to the success of the temperance reform as evidence that we are able to govern ourselves. The mate candidly acknowledged that a people who have so much virtue remaining as to be able to recover themselves so wonderfully & completely from the power of intemperance, do certainly give evidence of an ability to govern themselves in other respects.

Sun half an hour high - in a boat which Mr. Robinson sent out for us sailing rapidly towards

the mouth of the river, which is now just about a mile from us. Mr. Robinson wrote a line informing us that he would be in Paknam with a covered boat to take us up to Bangkok. There are then or four of the boatmen that are Siamese - They look much more intelligent than the boatmen of Singapore & indeed, than most of the natives which we saw there.

All that I have yet seen of the Siamese has made an impression altogether in their favor, & all that I hear tends to strengthen that impression.

— We have just seen the sunset for the last time in 1839 & we are now entering the mouth of the river. Instead of being three miles wide as the Capt. said it is I should judge, a little less than a mile.

Wed. Jan. 1st 1846. I wish you all
a happy new year. And you may
well conclude that we are quite
"happy" to be able to say that we
have found the end of our jour-
ney. Yes, here we are in Bang-
kok. We left old "ocean" & the old
year behind us at the same time.
We arrived in Paknam, about two
miles from the mouth of the
river, at about half past eight
where we found Mr. Robinson
waiting for us. We went aboard
the boat he had brought with
him, which belonged to the chief
man among the Roman Cath-
olic priests in Bangkok. There-
we took a cup of tea, & ate a
piece of an apple pie which
sister R. had baked on a large
tin pan after the American fash-
ion - a real treat, be assured.
We then threw ourselves on the mat-

ted floor, some to sleep, & the
rest to talk, waiting for the
rising of the tide which would
enable us to go through a ca-
anal of about a mile in length
which saved about ten miles.
About half past eleven, after
having had a season of social
prayer, we started & by the
aid of eleven rowers, arrived
here at half past four this
morning. Thousands of roast-
ers had just begun their morn-
ing song. Ann & I were soon
comfortably lodged in bed
at Mr. R's. Br. H. & wife & Miss
Pierce went to Dr. Bradley's
which is the next door. Dr. B's
& Mr. R's houses are situated
right on the bank of the river.
Afternoon. We have concluded to
live in a part of Dr. B's house, & Br.
H. lives with Mr. Robinson. Miss
Pierce lives with Dr. Bradley.

Map of Bangkok
and vicinity.





Thurs. Jan. 2nd 1840. On the opposite page I have given you a map of Bangkok & its vicinity. The three canals are navigable for the whole distance only in high water, or during the high tide. Two of them are represented as being larger at their ends than in the middle, as they really are, because the middle is the highest, & when the water falls the water runs both ways from the middle.

The dotted line around Bangkok may be looked upon as constituting the limit of the city, or as showing the extent to which houses are built in a manner somewhat compact. The whole ground enclosed by this line however is not compactly settled, but all along the water course & for a considerable distance back from them, houses are built very close together.

Frid. 3rd You can form no conception of the multitude of crabs which are found here. From break of day till dark at night

there is a constant cawing. And the crows there are as tame as the tame crows among you. They frequently sit on the trees in the yard for a long time & occasionally they are so bold as to come into the house & take away articles of food.

Yesterday I went with Mrs. Bradley, Robinson & Hemenway to pay a visit to the Prak Hlang or minister of foreign affairs. It is customary for all foreigners to do so soon after their arrival, as a mark of respect. He was not at home - had gone to Bampla soi. When we learned this we went to visit his brother who was the Prak Hlang when our missionaries first came. He was sitting on a platform raised about three feet from the ground under a shed where were several carpenters at work on the timber for a building he was erecting for a dwelling for himself. We all took off our hats & sat down

on a piece of timber two or three rods from him when Dr. Beadly told him who we were. He asked a few questions about us & our wives after which Dr. B. requested liberty to visit a wat or temple which belongs to him. The King & noblemen lay out their money in building wats instead of making roads, bridges & other works of public utility.

It has been said there is no chance to walk in Bangkok. This is not correct. One may walk as much as he pleased & on a good dry walk too. He cannot walk in all directions; it is true; but there is room enough in some directions. A common mode of making a road is to elevate a ridge about four feet wide in the middle of the street & pave this with brick or tile, &

you keep on this walk there
is no danger of being wet;
but if you choose to go to the
right or the left you can have
the privilege of doing so & al-
so of wallowing with the pigs
in the mire.

About four o'clock P.M. I went
across the river with Dr. B. when
he gave four times a week to dis-
tribute tracts. He gave to none but
those who asked for them & who
took pains to come up a pair of
stairs to the second story of the
house where he distributed. I know
not to how many he gave tracts
but during the hour & a half which
we spent there, there was constantly
a crowd importuning for tracts & he
was distributing as fast as he could
& have a little time to converse with
each individual. On the Sabbath he
spends three hours there & preaches
to them.

A week ago last Sabbath he spent

with the strongest opposition he has
^{ever} witnessed. A man who had read most
of their books called before the time
of commencing the distribution & asked
for a tract, & then said that as the
people had not collected, he would
tell the Dr. what he heard a day or
two before at the palace. He said
he heard a decree issued there that
if any man read our books & kept
them in his house, his house should
be pulled down & if he persisted
in reading, he should be beheaded.
Dr. B. laughed at him for making
up such a story & told him that
the houses the missionaries live in
they rent of the King & the house he
was distributing tracts in was rented
of one of the princes; & "who then?" said
Dr. B. "will believe your story?" But
he persisted in affirming that it was
even so. & when the people came
together he warned them against
receiving the books, telling them of the
decree & also saying that the mission-
aries were preaching Jesus Christ & that

were bringing all the splendid
temples of Siam into disrepute.
At first the people knew not what
to make of it, but finally they be-
gan to crowd around the Dr. & re-
ceived tracts as fast as ever. They
even crowded so closely as to push
the man one side. This enraged
him & he forced his way through
the crowd to Dr. B. & continued
his angry vociferations. The Dr. took
no notice of him but continued
to talk with the people & give tracts
although he strongly expected the man
would strike him. After a while he
said to him, "If your story is true
why have you asked for & taken
a tract yourself?" The man re-
plied he did not intend to carry
it home & immediately tore it up.

He however stayed till the next morn-
gum & asked for another saying he
would read it secretly. One was
given him. - The next Wed. Chow
Tah told Mr. Davenport one of the
Bapt missionaries, that the King

had just degraded an officer of '61
government below the common peo-
ple for telling the people that he (the
King) had forbidden them to read
our books when there was no such
thing, & for representing him as our
enemy whereas he was our friend,
& thus using the King's name in
vain. Whether this was the man men-
tioned above, we know not; but be
it as it may, it shows that there is
not a persecuting disposition among
those who are highest in authority.
Chow Fak is next to the King in au-
thority, & is a great friend of the Eng-
lish & Americans.

Priests frequently call to obtain books.
Some of the wate have five hundred
priests. They all dress in cloth of a
yellow or copperas color. They teach
the children to read in the wate. The
missionaries say that it is surprising
to see how large a proportion of the
people can read. They say they can
scarcely find a boy that cannot read.

Evening. Chou Fak has just called to see us. He is the highest prince but dressed just like other Siamese so that one who is not acquainted with him would be unable to know that was any thing more than a common man, unless he should see other Siamese in his presence as in that case he would see them on the ground. Chou Fak speaks English very well. He appears to be thirty two or three years of age.

Sat. 4th Visited Chou Fak in company with Mr Robinson & Hemenway. The first thing we noticed on entering the palace grounds was the clanking of chains on the feet of men. Those who thus wear chains, I believe, are such as have been taken prisoners in war, or convicted of crime. The servants inside the palace had no chains on.

The prince received us after the American manner. He took delight in treating the missionaries according to the customs of their own country. He met us at the door, invited us in, showed us his library & cabinet of curiosities after which he invited us to eat with him. His table was set after the American fashion. He presided, pouring the tea & coffee himself. His wife, who was present all the time we were there, has a very interesting countenance & seems to take much interest in foreigners. She inquired why the ladies did not come & said they must come & visit her. The prince was perfectly familiar & we felt at ease in his presence & we should in the presence of any respectable man in America. His library

consists chiefly of English books
& many all, if not quite, of
a good character. Most of them
are such as have been given
or sold him by Missionaries
or Captains of English vessels.
I noticed the Encyclopedia of
Religious Knowledge, Choultz's
History of Missions, Modern Europe
Encyclopedia Britannica & many
other valuable works.

Sabbath eve. Preached to an Eng.
& American audience of twenty
two - 15 connected with the two
missions & seven Eng. merchants
& officers of vessels. Text "It is
high time to awake out of sleep."
I pray that the H. S. may make
the word powerful to the awaken-
ing, conviction & conversion
of those men who, while they bear
the Christian name, dishonor it
& misrepresent it before the heathen.

Wed.

~~Thurs.~~ eve. Jan. 8th Just returned 65

from a conference held at Mr. Gaven-
ports of the Bap. mission. The mem-
bers of the two missions meet togeth-
er every Wednesday. The missions are
two miles apart. The brethren take
turns in alphabetical order in
leading the meeting & ~~at~~ the meet-
ing is held at the house of the broth-
er whose turn it is to lead. We
start so as to get to the place of the
meeting the sun about an hour high
that the sisters may have a longer
meeting by themselves. At early even-
ing light we take tea, immedi-
ately after which the meeting is
held. We get through about eight
o'clock, & then, after talking a
few minutes get into our boat
& are at home about nine. These
meetings are precious.

I saw this evening a couple of mice
perfectly white. They were in a cage
inside of which were a couple of wire
wheel cages some like those that

Squirrels play in in the U.S. but very small & the wires so far apart as to allow the mice to go out & in. They were taught to jump into these little cages & turn them around like squirrels. They came from China.

Yesterday afternoon & evening Mr. Robinson & myself & all the ladies except Mrs. Bradley visited at L'hou Fak's, the highest prince of the Kingdom. We were entertained with music, viewing his library, museum & garden. We took tea in American style, the prince himself pouring the tea. He would be glad to have his wife sit at the table with himself, I presume, but it would be too great an innovation. He & the King & one or two others who wish to introduce improvements have to stem a very strong tide of public sentiment sitting against them. They

are often accused by many of the noble men of a desire to change the religion of the country.

While at the Prince's I suggested to him that it would be a matter of some interest if he would keep an exact account of the state of the weather, the amount of rain which falls &c. He immediately requested me to superintend the making of a rain-gauge, & today he sent his boat for me. I went & the thing is well under way. At the same time Mrs. Robinson went at his request to show his wife how to make wheat bread. She remarked as we came away that she had been well paid for going as she found there a kind earthen oven which bakes much better than any thing she has before seen in Siam & the Prince offered to have one made & sent to her.

I saw there a species of ducks
as large as our largest geese.

We go through no more of ceremony in visiting him than we would in visiting one of our own countrymen - no bowing & cringing. Of course we pay him respect as we ought to do. For instance we take off our hats when we come into his presence & we wait for him to ask us to sit down. Before we do it, although he does not require it.

He remarked last evening that he had been trying to convince his wife & servants that there are no ghosts but could not. A short time since a ghost was seen in a certain room in his palace for several nights in succession & none of his servants dared to go into the room. Chou Fat himself entered & caught the ghost, one of the servants, & gave him a sound drubbing.

Frid. 10th Went this afternoon to see Dr. B. cut of a cancer from the face of a Chinaman. He had to take off nearly all of one side of the face. I presume what was cut off would weigh a pound. During the operation he requested us to pray for him though it is not known that he is any other than a heathen. - Those whom the Dr. has cured often appear very grateful. The other day a Siamese priest whose sight had been partially restored, brought the Dr. several wax candles & also some incense papers such as they burn in their temples, as a mark of gratitude. May we be enabled to benefit the souls of this people as well as their bodies.

This morning we visited the Prakh Illang, as he was not at home when we went to see him before. Most of the questions asked us seemed to be aimed at ascertaining whether Americans have any connection with the English or not. The English have rendered themselves very odious to the Chinese by persisting in selling opium contrary to law, & the government of Siam sym-
 pa-

this very much with that of China. The government of Siam also is making strenuous efforts to suppress the opium trade. Several have already been beheaded. The king is acting a decided part & we are glad to see it. The English residents here are known to be engaged in the trade, but according to treaty the king can do no more than take all the opium he may happen to find in their possession & burn it. I think we succeeded in making the Prak Hlang that he need not suspect Americans, since all the opium, or nearly all comes from the British possessions in the E. Indies & none from America. After concealing a little he invited us to visit his garden. It is large & laid out very handsomely. I noticed cabbages growing. The Prak Hlang frequently sends the missionary families a fine head of cabbage.

Today I commenced teaching a boy about fifteen yrs. of age. English. He is a brother of Coon Sit's wife. Coon Sit is a son of the Prak Hlang.

Mon. 13th Today we have been very busy unpacking our things. We did not get our things from the ship till Sat. afternoon. The reason is that the ship run aground in entering the river & lay there for several days before she could be got off.

As Dr. B. was doing some business with Chow Foh today, the prince took him aside as if to communicate something of importance. Dr. B. began to fear that he had some bad news to tell him, & the more so because we have had some slight fears that the coming of so large a number might excite the jealousy of the king. The prince ~~said~~ said "I hear that the king -" & then hesitated. This seemed to confirm the fears already excited. Finally the prince said that he understood that the king said he wanted to get an American officer. Dr. B. asked "What kind of an officer?" The prince replied he did not know but thought it might be a captain of one of his ships. He thought an American capt.

ain would be an honest man.
Dr. B. told him that he thought there
were good Americans who would
come if the King would hold out
sufficient encouragement. — We have
almost daily increasing evidence that
the government regard Americans
in a favorable light. Dr. B. has done
much towards producing this state of
feeling. About a year ago he wrote a
treatise on the small pox which is
very prevalent here in which he show-
ed that its effects might be made
much less disastrous if instead of
taking it in the natural way, men
were to be inoculated for it; & he
proved it to the King's physicians
by experiments in numerous instan-
ces. The King made a present to the
Dr. of 250 ticals or one hundred and
fifty dollars.

Yesterday I went with Dr. B. to the tract
house. He distributed to about 200 persons
in the course of two or three hours & never
left his seat, giving to none but those who
asked for them.

Jan. 16th This evening commenced teaching the Hind men to sing. They have learned from the brethren to sing a few tunes tolerably; but we wish them to sing correctly & therefore I am making the attempt to teach them to sing by note.

One of the men who work in the printing department, named Boach, we have reason to believe is a real Christian. Some time since he requested baptism. He knows a large number of hymns & sings a great part of his time. He said today that six young men have lately requested him to teach them to sing. He said also that there are two others who wish to be baptised.

Went today to see a house near Dr. Bradley's, belonging to Mr. Hunter an English merchant & the only one in Bangkok. The other English residents are in his employ. We think of hiring the house for Bro. Hemenway & myself to live in. He asks \$15. per month.

We can take possession the first of
next month if we conclude to hire,
as I think we shall.

Wed. Jan. 22. We have engaged the house
mentioned above. We bought today
ten large earthen jars, holding
from a third to half a barrel each,
& eight smaller ones holding
about a third as much as the
large ones; all for a little less
than four dollars. Eight of the
largest we intend to have filled soon
with water & set aside for use
when the river becomes the lowest;
because at that season the water
of the river becomes a little saltish
owing to the salt water sitting
near the river at high tide. The other
jars we shall keep to settle water
in from time to time as we wish
to use it. In all seasons it had
to stand a day or two before it is
fit for use.

Last Sabbath Dr. Bradley spoke to the people at the "tract house" on the parable of the sower. On Monday morning Boock told Dr. B. that after he left, several of them came to him & requested him to explain the parable more fully to them. Boock told them if they treasured up the truths carefully in their hearts then they would be like the good ground.

The kind men are becoming considerably interested in singing. I teach them every evening except when we have meetings.

I have now three young men under my care learning English. The name of one is "Pome." He is placed under our care by Chou Tak Yi, one of the principal priests. The name of another is "Tup." He is Coon Sit's wife's brother. The third who began today calls himself "Mit." My teacher's name is "Same." I give him six dollars a month.

Jan. 23rd. Went with Dr. Bradley this morn-
ing to the Prank Ellang's to vaccinate his
children. He has never yet succeeded
in getting matter from America
to work here, & therefore, in order
to mitigate the effects of the small
pox, inoculation for it was some
time since introduced. When we
left Boston we took with us some
of the vaccine matter very care-
fully put up in vials & we have
some faint hope that it will
succeed. The small pox is now
very prevalent in some parts of the
city. - I staid about an hour &
saw 8 or 10 of the Prank Ellang's little
ones vaccinated. Fifteen of 20 of
his wives were present. How many
more he has, I know not. - While
on our way I saw a woman wear-
ing under a little shed. The loom had
all the parts of an American loom ex-
cept a yarn beam - reel, harness,
treadles, & shuttle.

Jan. 29th Have been engaged most of the day in white washing the house which we expect occupy. As we had no white wash brushes I put my knowledge of flax breaking into requisition & prepared some brushes which answer a very good purpose by breaking & dressing the husk of the coconut. Lime is easily obtained here. That which we are using is made by burning clam & other shells. Rock lime is also to be had.

This evening the weekly conference was at Mr. Robinson's. I believe I have said that the members of the two missions met together in this meeting & also on Sabbath evening. There is a delightful state of union existing between the two missions.

Feb. 1st. 1840. Saturday evening. This has been a busy day. Bro. Hemenway & myself have been busily engaged in moving. We are now quietly settled in our own hired house. Nothing but a canal separates our door yard from Dr. Bradley's. We moved by putting our things in a boat & then rowing over & landing them on the stairs which lead from the canal up into our door yard. Our house is one of the few in Bangkok shingled with tiles. All the native & some of the mission houses are covered with chak which is something like the flag of America.

Feb. 3rd. Just returned from Mr. Slaughter's where the Mon. concert was held. In almost all the houses we passed we saw gam ling. The reason is that to day is the first of the Chinese year, & for two days now